The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 20. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. V1-n13

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. V1-n13

REV. A. HARMAN, Stoves, Tinware of all kinds, spouting etc. First store on West side of South Main Street. V2-n12

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. V1-n7

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. V1-n13

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. V1-n13

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. V1-n13

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. V1-n13

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., west of opposite Exchange hotel. V1-n13

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. V1-n13

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BOWERS, boot and shoe maker, Main st., opposite Court House. V1-n13

A. ROLLMAN, boot and shoe maker, Main st., one door above Centre, opposite Episcopal church. V1-n13

HENRY KLEIM, boot and shoe maker, Main st., below Market. V1-n13

DAVID BITTS, boot and shoe maker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. V1-n13

PROFESSIONAL.

J. H. EVANS, M. D., surgeon and physician, Main st., below Market. V1-n13

D. R. H. F. Kinsey, surgeon dentist, office and residence on Main st., above the Episcopal Church. V1-n13

J. H. MCKELVY, M. D., surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market. V1-n13

J. C. RUTTER, M. D., surgeon and physician, Market st., above Main. V1-n13

D. R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. V1-n13

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ranck's building, Main st. V1-n13

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. V1-n13

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. V1-n13

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. V1-n13

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. V1-n13

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. V1-n13

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. V1-n13

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. V1-n13

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. V1-n13

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. V1-n13

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. V1-n13

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. V1-n13

FORKS HOTEL, by D. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. V1-n13

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., above court house. V1-n13

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. V1-n13

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Store room south side Main st. V1-n13

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, confectionery, Main st., above Court House. V1-n13

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, &c., Exchange block, Main street. V1-n13

MCKELVY NEAL & CO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, etc., Rupert block, Main and Market sts. V1-n13

H. C. HOWER, fruit and confectionery, Main st., above court house. V1-n13

C. [illegible], dry goods and groceries, corner Main and Iron sts. V1-n13

J. [illegible], dealer in dry goods, groceries, west corner Main and Iron sts. V1-n13

J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Notions, &c., Main st., opposite court house. V1-n13

E. EVER, groceries and general notions, Main st., above West. V1-n13

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. V1-n13

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, southside, south side, two doors above Kisner's wagonmaker shop. V2-n5

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three doors below Market, on Main st., west of Market st. V1-n13

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. V1-n13

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. V1-n13

J. F. BROAUT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market sts. V1-n13

E. J. RIDLEMAN, Agent Mercantile Copper Telegraphic Lightning Rod. V2-n7

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. V1-n13

C. FOSTER, Gun Maker, and White and Red Tanner, Scottown. V1-n7

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. V1-n13

W. J. RIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. V1-n13

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. V1-n13

R. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms. V1-n13

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. V1-n13

D. W. HOBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. V1-n13

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. V1-n13

JOHN A. FUNSTON, unitest and cash paying fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West sts. V1-n13

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chamberlin's alley, near Sharpless' foundry. V1-n13

S. KUHN, dealer in hoof, tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, back of American house. V1-n13

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Danville road. V1-n13

J. H. ROBINSON, Attorney-at-Law, office, Ranck's building, Main street. V1-n13

J. E. GIBSON, Groceries & Provisions, west corner Main and Iron streets. V1-n13

C. W. SNYDER, Saddler, Harness maker, Main st., below Iron. V1-n13

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Notions, &c., Main st., opposite court house. V1-n13

J. E. EVER, groceries and general notions, Main st., above West. V1-n13

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. V1-n13

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, southside, south side, two doors above Kisner's wagonmaker shop. V2-n5

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

D. DR. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Maitland, next door to Good's Hotel. V1-n17

BRICK HOTEL, and refreshment saloon, by Daniel Everett, corner of Main and Pine st. V1-n17

COWAN HOTEL, the finest house in Jolly township, Main st., corner Pine. V1-n17

D. E. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware and queensware. Merchandise Store, Main st. V1-n17

GEORGE LAZARUS, middleman between Main st., above the Swan Hotel. V1-n17

W. H. SMITH, proprietor of the store and dealer in [illegible], Main st., above the Swan Hotel. V1-n17

A. E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and dealer in furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. V1-n17

M. DAVIS, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired, Guns and Watches for sale, Main st., below Pine. V1-n17

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. V1-n17

MICHAEL C. SELLER, Confectioner, dealer in ale, &c., on Line st., between Main and Mill. V1-n17

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill street, near Pine. V1-n17

WILLIAM [illegible], Shoemaker and dealer in Leather, Mill st., west of Pine. V1-n17

[illegible] Tinner and Gilder, Main st., above Pine. V1-n17

[illegible], from Bowersox, Mifflin county, manufacturer of pianos, Mill st. V1-n17

[illegible] & SLOAN, dealers in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, boots and shoes, Main st. V1-n17

[illegible] & CLARK, dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, boots and shoes, Main Street. V2-n12

[illegible] & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and queensware, Main Street. V2-n12

[illegible], milliner, Main st., below Pine. V2-n12

B. F. BALTMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. V2-n18

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. V2-n18

J. R. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North West Corner Main and Second streets. V2-n18

M. HIGBEE, dealer in General Merchandise, Big Mountain Corners &c. V2-n18

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER UNT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, &c., Light Street. V1-n13

J. [illegible], Cabinetmaker and Undertaker, Light Street. V1-n17

[illegible] WALTER, Blacksmith, opposite post office. V1-n17

H. [illegible], Shoemaker, and dealer in leather, Main st., above school house. V1-n17

M. C. [illegible], millinery and fancy goods. V1-n17

J. W. SANDT, dealer in Lumber, Hemlock Bark, Cash paid for Hides. V1-n17

W. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware, Main st., above Pine. V1-n17

PETER W. GEARY, carpenter and joiner, Light Street. V1-n17

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. [illegible], Proprietor. V1-n13

B. [illegible] & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. V1-n13

J. [illegible], dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. V1-n13

W. W. [illegible], Steam Planing Mill and Lumber Yard. V1-n13

BERWICK DIRECTORY.

A. MOYER, MARKET, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, queensware, &c., Market st., Berwick. V1-n13

[illegible], dealer in Hides, Leather, Shoe Findings, &c., Market st., Berwick. V1-n13

[illegible] & SLOAN, dealers in dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, Main st., Berwick. V1-n13

[illegible], dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, Main st., Berwick. V1-n13

[illegible], dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, Main st., Berwick. V1-n13

[illegible] & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, Main st., Berwick. V1-n13

[illegible], dealer

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Nearing the End.

BY reference to our report of the proceedings of the Court of Impeachment it will be seen that the vote was not taken on Tuesday last, ostensibly because of Senator Howard's illness, but really because the defection of Henderson, Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull assured the Impeachers that a vote at that time would result in the President's acquittal. In vain did Thad. Stevens wield his lash, and reiterate his old demand for Senator "to throw conscience to the Devil,"—they remained firm, and the vote was postponed until Saturday, to be further delayed then if conviction is not secure. In the meantime all the influence at the command of the Radical party is brought to bear on the doubtful jurors. Promises, threats, *everything* is resorted to. *If Andrew Johnson be convicted, it will not be because he is guilty of any crime, but because the success of certain politicians demand it.* What would be thought of a verdict in our Courts, when the jurymen are buttonholed night and day, bullied, threatened, or openly bribed? Will the people deny Andrew Johnson a fair trial because he is President,—because he is opposed to the Radical policy? We warn his enemies that the people are becoming aroused, and that the outrages of the past week may blaze out in a civil war, to which the late rebellion would be child's play. Beware of putting the last straw on the camel's back!

Congressional Courtesies.

IN former times, we were accustomed to hear from our opponents, very much on the subject of insolent behaviour and of unparliamentary harangueing, on the part especially of Southern members of Congress; all of which was of course charged to the mode and manner of life of those gentlemen, and particularly to the demoralizing influence of slavery. But since 1861 there have been no Southern members in Congress, no slave-holders have cracked the metaphorical whip over the heads of fellow members; no man brought up among the surroundings of serfdom has been permitted a seat there; and yet what do we see and hear?

Filled as those congressional seats are with the party of great moral ideas, with, it is to be supposed the best and ablest, most gentlemanly and refined members of that party; we are forced to witness scenes and listen to language which would disgrace a brothel; scenes and language so degrading and disgraceful, that they themselves admit that they "never found any thing to compare with it on this floor;" and Mr. Dawes, Rep. Mass. said they were "remarks of the character of which no man could find a parallel in the debates of Congress, certainly not in the time that he had been a member of the House. He had never heard anything that could compare with these remarks both as to their personal character and the degrading and offensive language used on that occasion."

We refer of course to the Donnelly—Washburne debate of last week, and that our readers may see the kind of men sent to Congress by this "great moral party," and who, as we said before, we suppose are the *best of the lot*, we give a few extracts. It must be remembered that Donnelly and Washburne are both Radicals of the most malignant type, and of the highest position in the party. Its leaders in fact, in ability as well as in character. And if what they say of each other is true, they should each be in the Penitentiary of their respective States.

Washburne speaking of Donnelly says, he (Donnelly) is a man "who is covered all over with crime and infamy; a man whose record is stained with every fraud—whisky and other frauds—a man who has proved false alike to his friends, his constituents, his country, his religion, and his God."

Donnelly speaking of Washburne, says: "What if God in a moment of enthusiasm at one of the gentleman's speeches were to pluck him to his bosom and leave this wretched nation staggering on in darkness to ruin. I fancy the gentleman haranguing the assembled hosts of Heaven, the cherubim and the seraphim, the angels and the arch-angels. How he would sail into them. How he would rout them, horse foot, and dragoons. How he would attack their motives and fling insinuations at their honesty; and how he would declare for economy, and urge the wheels of the universe must be stopped because they consumed too much grease. (Laughter.)

And if there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, or barren, mediocre intelligence—one heart callous to every kindly sentiment, and every generous impulse—one tongue leprous with slander—one mouth which is like unto a den of foul beasts, giving forth deadly odors—if there be here one character which, while blotched and spotted all over, yet raves and rants, and blackguards like a prostitute—it is the gentleman from Illinois."

Men who could listen to, and laugh at, such profanity and impiety are worse if possible, than the speakers. What must be the character of the rank and file of a party whose leaders are a Washburne and a Donnelly? As a fit ending to the blasphemy and billingsgate of these *honorable* men;

Mr. Donnelly ironically asked—Is it proper for me, in the present temper of the House, to propose that the House imitate the illustrious example in the case of the Secretary of War and General Thomas, and go out and take a drink. (General laughter. Some saying agreed. My whistles dry. I say amen to that. Ha! ha! Good. Ha! ha!

THE Radicals in their rage, are already reading Grimes, Fessenden, Trumbull, Chase and Henderson—the *brains* of their party—out of the organization. It must be gratifying to such life-long Republicans,—the men who organized and led the party to victory, to see such renegade Democrats as Butler, Logan and Stanton controlling the destinies and policy of the party. Go on, Sirs, read a few more out, and all the decent white men of the country will certainly be on our side.

Revision of the Delegate System in Schuylkill County.

THE Committee appointed by the Chairman of the County meeting held in September last, to revise the Delegate System and to recommend a more proper time and manner of holding and conducting the nominating Conventions of the Democratic party in this county, respectfully report that the Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, in the borough of Pottsville, on the 28 ult., and after carefully examining several propositions, and a full interchange of sentiment, have agreed upon the annexed resolves. The committee are aware that no system can be devised or adopted which will be thought entirely fair or be perfectly satisfactory to all, yet they firmly believe that the one they have agreed upon will be found on fair trial, to be the best that can be procured, one that will forever settle this vexed question, and be conducive to the greatest good of our time-honored party

1. RESOLVED, That each election district in Schuylkill county shall be entitled to two delegates in the Nominating Convention of the Democratic party in said county, and one additional delegate for each one hundred Democratic voters in said election district, in excess of two hundred votes given for the Democratic candidate for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election.

2. RESOLVED, That the districts shall be called in alphabetical order, and as the name of each delegate is called he shall rise and vote viva voce, for a candidate for each office for which a nomination is to be made, commencing with the highest and ending with the lowest, for this purpose. In order to expedite the business of the Convention, the Chairman of the County Standing Committee shall furnish to each and every delegate a printed slip containing the names of all persons offering themselves as candidates for the several offices.

3. RESOLVED, That no person shall be admitted to the room in which the convention is held except the members of the Convention, its officers, the Chairman of the County Standing Committee and the reporters of the press.

4. RESOLVED, That the time of meeting of the Convention shall be Tuesday instead of Monday as heretofore.

5. RESOLVED, That we recommend our fellow Democrats of the County to send their best men as Delegates and to frown down and frustrate the efforts and designs of any candidate who may travel through the district for the purpose of "setting up" persons for delegates, believing as we do, that the people of the districts are more competent to judge who are their best and most trustworthy men to send as delegates.

6. RESOLVED, That upon sufficient proof that any delegate has accepted a bribe from any person for his vote, such delegate shall be peremptorially expelled from the Convention.

7. RESOLVED, That if, upon satisfactory evidence, it can be established that any delegate has been returned to the Convention whose election was brought about by votes of members of the opposition party, or from Democrats living in other districts, such delegate's name shall at once be stricken from the roll.

8. RESOLVED, That the Chairman of the County Standing Committee shall hereafter cause these rules to be published with every call for a County Convention.

THE GALAXY FOR MAY, 1868.—*Contents*—The Black Bess. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. (With an illustration by W. J. Hennessy). Our Millionaires. By T. W. The Trumpet Smith. By Charles Dawson Shanly. Personalism. By Walt Whitman. The Shadow on the Wall. Clementina Kinnikside. By E. Lynn Linton. (With an illustration by Gaston Fay). Soldier-Statesmen. The House and the Heart. By E. R. Sill. The Pilgrimage to Mecca. By Edna Dean Proctor. Woods and Waters. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Beechdale. By Marion Harland. (With an illustration by Winslow Homer.) Chapters I., II., and III. Words and Their Uses. By Richard Grant White. Five Years in Japan. By D. B. Simmons. (With an illustration from a Japanese drawing). Steven Lawrence, Yeoman. By Mrs. Edwards. Wreck. By H. H. The Galaxy Miscellany. Articles by Pierre Blot, Mark Twain, and others. Drift-Wood. By Philip Quilibet. Literature and Art. By Richard Grant White, E. L. Youmans, and S. S. Conant. Nebulæ. By the Editor.

With this number The Galaxy is enlarged so as to contain fully fifty per cent. more matter than heretofore. It is now the largest Magazine (with a single exception) in the country. The illustrations of The Galaxy will hereafter be under the personal charge of Mr. W. J. Linton, who stands at the head of Wood Engravers, not only in this country, but also in England.

"Beechdale," the serial story by Marion Harland, commenced in this number, will continue to be illustrated by Mr. Winslow Homer. It will run through five or six numbers of the Magazine.

The next (June) number of The Galaxy will contain an article by Mayne Reid, and stories by Henry James, Jr., Miss Crane (the author of "Emily Chester," "Opportunity," etc.), and other popular writers.

The price of The Galaxy is $4 a year. Advantageous clubbing terms are also offered. Subscriptions should be addressed to SHELDON & CO., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—The State Legislature at Harrisburg recently passed a bill, which provides that the discharge papers of soldiers who served in the last war may be recorded in the Register's Office in each county. In this way the fact of having an honorable discharge from the service may be preserved by the soldier; but a copy of such county record according to existing rules, will not supply the place of the original discharge certificate in case of application to the government for bounty, land, back pay, etc., in all such cases the *certificate of discharge itself* must be produced to the proper authorities at Washington. Soldiers should remember this and carefully preserve their certificates of discharge from being lost or destroyed, whether they be recorded in the office of the county recorder or not.

THE Southern papers print the Washburne-Donnelly debate, probably as a warning to the negroes what they may yet be reduced to when they get into Congress.

Communication.

ORANGEVILLE, April 3, 1868.

MR. MOORE,—*Dear Sir:*—If my memory serves me right, the controversy between you and myself to-day was this: What are those good principles advocated by the Democratic party since 1860, to the present time, that would justify you in sustaining them?

2. What measures and principles have the Republican party advocated since 1860 to the present time, that will justify you in denouncing them?

3. What clause in the Constitution gives Mr. Johnson the right to expel Mr. Stanton?

4. What advantage had I over my neighbor in obtaining and holding Government Bonds?

5. What kind of principles should Mr. Lincoln have taken while President, that would have met with your approbation?

These are the questions that you promised to answer, and I hope you will do as you agreed to do. And after you have answered them, and have any questions to ask me, I shall be happy to answer them, and if I am not able to answer them, then I will acknowledge the inability to do so. Yours Truly,

SAM'L. ACHENBACH.

ANSWER.

The "good principles advocated by the Democrats since 1860" are the same as advocated by them since 1800; they have never changed their principles and therefore have never, like the Republicans, changed their name. At the close of the eighteenth century the issue was squarely made between the advocates of Monarchical principles and those who favored a Representative Republic. The principles of the former were at work at the very foundation of the Government, and strenuous efforts were made to engraft them upon the American Constitution, as the debates in the Convention clearly show. Failing in this, they endeavored to carry them out in the Administration of the Elder Adams, hence the "Alien and Sedition laws," all of which were inconsistent with American Freedom, and contrary to the minds of a large majority of the people, whose opposition was shown in the triumphant election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency in 1801. For sixty years the nation was governed mainly, by Democratic principles, and the result was, we prospered beyond a parallel in the history of nations, proving conclusively, that these principles were adapted to the country and the liberty of the people. But let me state these principles a little more clearly:

1. The Government of the U. S., is one of delegated powers, and these powers are defined by the Constitution.

2. It is a Government of co-ordinate powers, and consists of three branches, Legislative, Judicial and Executive, each of which has its own powers and duties defined by the Constitution.

3. Congress is as much bound by the Constitution in making laws as are the Supreme Judges in deciding upon them and the President is bound to execute them only when they are admitted or decided to be constitutional.

4. The States delegated to the General Government certain well defined powers, and reserved all others. Hence while the States cannot exercise the powers they have delegated, neither can the Government encroach upon the reserved right of the States.

5. Each State is independent of the others, and has sovereign control over its own affairs. Hence no State has a right to meddle with the affairs of another.

6. The Constitution is applicable to the country in a time of war as well as in times of peace.

Founded upon the above we believe,

1. Had there been no interference with the reserved and Constitutional right of the Southern States, there could have been no war, for then there would have been no occasion for it.

2. When the States seceded, the sole object of the war on the part of the North, should have been to suppress the rebellion in order to restore the Union.

3. The Government had no right to interfer with Slavery, nor with Slaves, only so far as they being property were contraband of war.

Other principles will be developed as we answer other questions. On the above foundation rests the whole superstructure of American Liberty. Take these away and you undermine our beautiful Temple, destroy its magnificence, and prostrate in the dust that which cost the labor, the wisdom, and the blood of our Revolutionary sires.

We charge the Republicans with the war, all the treasures of money and blood, with the tears of the widow, the cries of the orphan, and the untold suffering and desolation it produced, because.

1. They approbated the interference of the rights of the State, as in the case of John Brownwhom the deified as a martyr to their principles.

2. They might have settled the matter before hostilities commenced had they not been so thirsty for blood.

3. They prolonged the war by changing the declared objects of it, and thus united the South and divided the North.

We charge them with frequent violations of the Constitution during the war.

1. They interfered with Stavery which they had no right to do.

2. They suspended the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in States where there was no war and where the civil courts were open.

3. They subjected the people to unlawful search and seizure.

4. They arrested citizens without process of law, and thrust them into gloomy prisons without trial.

5. They established military inquisitions to try civilians and thus held tribunals unknown to the Constitution.

6. They conscripted the people without regard to the laws of the State in reference to the calling out of the militia.

We charge them with deceit in carrying on the war.

1. They professed to be actuated by patriotism, when they sought for gain in every imaginable way.

2. They professed to be fighting for the Union, when their object was the freedom of the nigger.

3. They declared again and again that if the South would lay down their arms and submit to the laws they should be considered as brothers and restored to all their former rights and privileges. But these pledges they have violated.

4. They opposed Mr. Johnson when he was but carrying out the agreement, and proclamation of his predecessor.

Finally, we charge them with, greatly and unnecessarily increasing the national debt by the freedman's bureau, feeding and caring for millions of negroes, and supporting a large army in the South when it is not needed. With establishing a Military despotism over the Southern States—with franchising the negroes and disfranchising the whites, with using the bayonet to carry their elections with setting up ignorant blacks to rule over the whites. With endeavoring to destroy the President because he would go according to the Constitution and would not carry out their reconstruction acts,—with encroaching upon and assuming the powers of the Executive and Judiciary and with the intention of establishing a despotism over the whole country. All this we charge them with, and hold them guilty before the country and God. When the history of the times shall be impartially written, future generations will wonder that the American people, sensible of their liberties, did not rise, and rid the country of such tyrants.

While the Constitution gives the right to the President to appoint his principal officers with the advice and consent of the Senate and says nothing about their removal, yet the custom has always prevailed; you cannot point to a single instance, except the one under consideration, where, when the President removed any of his Cabinet, the Senate objected. The very nature of the case requires such a construction, for it is necessary in the nature of things that, as the Cabinet is the President's Privy Council, it should be composed of men whose sentiments accord with his own. How could he carry on the Government successfully if his Cabinet were all opposed to him?

But you say he violated the "Tenure of office bill." Let me call your attention to one fact. If, as the Republicans contend, the Constitution gives the President no such right, why was it necessary for especial legislation to prevent him. The very fact that they had to pass an act to meet the case, implies that they considered he had the right, or else why this act? Just as they have recently passed an act to prevent the Supreme Court from passing upon their reconstruction acts. If their acts are legal, why afraid to test the matter before that tribunal which was appointed for that very purpose?

The advantages of the bond holder over others are these:

1. The bond holder pays no taxes for his money at interest, others do.

2. The bond holder receives his interest in Gold, while the others must take Currency; the one receives 8 or 10 per cent. the other, but 6 in our State. Then deduct about 2 per cent. taxes from the latter and you leave him about 4 per cent. for the use of his money.

3. The bond holder may enjoy privileges that others have to pay for. Suppose you sell all your property and invest the proceeds in Government bonds, you escape all local taxes. Others must support the country, and you enjoy equal privileges for nothing. Others must support schools, and your children can attend them, others must make roads, and you may travel on them, others must support the poor, while you who may be worth your millions, are relieved from the charitable burden.

A man's mind must be very obtuse not to see the difference in favor of the bond holder and his heart calloused by the love of money not to acknowledge so gross an injustice.

Mr. Lincoln would have met my approbation, and the approbation of every Democrat, if he had adhered to the principles of the Constitution, if he had carried out the convictions of his own mind, "that he had no right" to interfere with slavery, that the war should be prosecuted, "in no spirit of aggression, but for the restitution of the Union and the maintenance of the laws." Had he done this, there could have been no Emancipation Proclamation, no suspension of *Habeas Corpus* in the noncombatant States, no arbitrary arrests, no trials of citizens before Military tribunals. The war could have been closed sooner, restoration completed, and millions of money saved to the country. As it is, history will record, and millions will remember him, as having violated his oath of office, as well as the pledge given in his Inaugural and other speeches, as one who ruled the United States with as much despotism as the Czar of Russia. Mr. Lincoln is dead; with his future state we have nothing to do, he has gone to appear before the Supreme Judge, who cannot be intimidated by acts of Congress, and whose decisions will be according to Righteousness and Faith. But with the history of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, we have something to do, and generations to come will pass their judgment upon Lincoln as they do now upon Bonaparte or Nero.

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

COL. JOHN H. TAGGART, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, has issued the following notice:

The second annual meeting of the Association will be held at Pittsburgh, May 30th, on which occasion a full attendance of all the surviving members of the "Old Corps" who can make it convenient to attend is earnestly desired. All who intend to participate will please notify Major John C. Harvey, Recording Secretary of the Association, at the office of the Pittsburgh, and Connellsville Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. before May 15th.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed at the last celebration will select the place of meeting in Pittsburgh. A handsome badge, to be worn by the members, will be presented for adoption. Let every man who can come be there to spend a few hours in social intercourse with their old comrades in arms. It is expected a eulogy will be delivered on the late Major General George A. McCall.

Newspapers throughout Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.—The following is the eight hour law passed at the late session of the Legislature:

SEC. 1. That on and after the first day of July, 1868, eight hours of labor between the rising and setting of the sun, shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day, when there is no contract or agreement to the contrary. *Provided*, the pay be the same as in ten hours.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to, or in any way affect, farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week; nor shall any person be prevented by anything herein contained, from working as many hours overwork, or extra work as he or she may see fit, the compensation to be agreed upon between the employer and the employee.

SEC. 3. All other acts or parts of acts relating to the hours of labor which shall constitute a day's work in this State are repealed.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

In the House Mr. Robinson offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution directing that the resolution of the House ordering the impeachment of the President be expunged from the journal, and that a *fac similie* of the journal with the record thus expunged be presented to Mr. Johnson and each of his living lineal descendants. The Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege, and the resolution was not received. The bill to prevent the sale of public lands gave rise to considerable debate. While Mr. Donnelly was speaking a storm came up and the fall of hail stones on the glass roof rendered his words inaudible, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

MR. Butler offered a resolution to amend the journal by striking out all record of the resolution proposed by Mr. Robinson to expunge the impeachment resolutions. The Speaker stated that the resolution in question had not been received, and consequently was not on the journal. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the bill to admit Arkansas to representation in Congress. He moved the previous question, which was seconded. Mr. Beck, was allowed twenty minutes and opposed the bill, on the ground of the sweeping disfranchisement, and other obnoxious provisions contained in the Constitution, and because it could be demonstrated that the people of Arkansas had rejected it at the polls. Mr. Woodward argued that Arkansas had never been out of the Union, and yet by the force of Federal bayonets and by giving the ballot to negroes it was proposed to reconstruct the State; that such reconstruction was levying war against a State of the Union, and that the authors of it were guilty of treason. Mr. Stevens closed the debate, and the bill then passed—yeas 110, nays 32, Williams, of Pennsylvania, and three other Republicans voting no. A bill to admit South Carolina was reported, ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

THERE is evidently a feeling of uneasiness in Radical circles lest the majority of the Senate should refuse to adopt the Arkansas admission bill in its present shape. It will be remembered that it contains a provision forbidding the people of the State to so alter or amend it, as to deprive negroes of the privilege of voting. This is a feature which it is believed even Radical lawyers in the Senate, of any standing, will refuse to endorse, not because they are opposed to the object sought to be accomplished, but for the reason that they know that such a condition is not valid in law, when applied to States of the Federal Union.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

THE second trial of John H. Surratt is set for Tuesday next, the 12th instant, before Judge Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District. It may possibly commence on that day, but there seems to be an impression that it will be further postponed, at the reqnest of the District Attorney. The accused has already been confined in jail over eighteen months, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution guarantees him a speedy trial. The case has been postponed several times to suit the convenience or caprice of counsel representing the government, and it is about time that some disposition was made of it.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

A resolution was adopted requesting Gen. Grant to furnish a statement of the number of votes cast for and against the Constitutions of such Southern States as have concluded their elections. A resolution directing an inquiry to be made into the treatment of rebel prisoners in Northern prisons was laid on the table. The House then agreed to a proposition to take a recess, the Senate concurring, from Saturday the 16th instant to Monday the 25th. The bill appropriating $87,000 to cover a deficiency in the appropriation for Reconstruction expenses in the Third Military District was called up, and after debate was passed. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill providing for the admission of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, which was made the special order for Wednesday next, when debate will be allowed. Mr. Farnsworth reported from the same committee a bill removing the political disabilities from about two hundred residents of North Carolina. After debate the bill was passed—yeas 89, nays 23.

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

THE Senate yesterday met as usual, and with closed doors proceeded to the consideration of the various orders presented relative to taking the final vote on impeachment. The first order was that of Mr. Sumner, directing that the Senate proceed to vote on the articles at 12 o'clock on the day following the close of the arguments. An amendment was offered proposing an adjournment until Monday at 12 o'clock, and that immediately on assembling on that day the vote be taken, Senators to have permission to file their written opinions to go on record. This proposition was laid on the table and one directing that the vote be taken on or before Wednesday next was negatived. Mr. Sumner moved to proceed immediately to the consideration of the articles—lost. Several other propositions were considered, and the Senate finally agreed to adjourn to Monday, and to take the final vote on the articles on Tuesday at 12 o'clock without debate. Senators will be allowed until Thursday to file written opinions regarding their votes. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

THE Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning and very soon thereafter went into secret session. After the doors were closed the Chief Justice submitted to the Court the form of questions prepared by himself, and to be propounded to each Senator on the separate articles, and it was thereupon ordered, on motion of Mr. Sumner, that the form be adopted as proposed, and that the Chief Justice in taking the sense of the Court on the final question, shall ask each Senator whether he considers the respondent (President) "guilty or not guilty." After this matter had been disposed of, a fifteen minute debate arose on the several articles, and Messrs. Grimes, Hendricks, Davis and Doolittle spoke in opposition to conviction on any, and all the charges preferred against the President. On the other hand, Messrs. Williams, Stewart, Morrill of Maine, Pomeroy, and Edmunds are said to have favored conviction on each and every article. Mr. Sherman declared his intention to vote against conviction on the first article, but was understood to favor it on the second and third, Mr. Howe took similar ground to that occupied by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Henderson of Missouri, (hitherto regarded as certain for conviction,) is said to have argued in favor of acquittal on the first eight articles, making no reference to the other three. Later in the afternoon Mr. Trumbull obtained the floor, and, according to current report outside the Senate Chamber, he opposed conviction strongly, remarking, as is understood, that the charges preferred against the President would not be sustained in any justice's court in the country. Mr. Fessenden was the next speaker, and is said to have opposed conviction, adopting the same line of argument followed by Mr. Trumbull. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, the "impeachers" were sanguine of success, and some of them made heavy bets. Later in the day, a reaction took place and odds were offered on acquittal. A considerable amount of money was staked by both parties in the corridor immediately in front of the Senate Chamber.

THE SITUATION.

The advocates of conviction in making up their lists of Senators, who intend to vote for the removal of Mr. Johnson, put down Wade, and some of them declare that the scheme cannot succeed without his vote. The out and out impeachers will, of course, vote for conviction upon each article separately, and if several Republican Senators who are against conviction on any one, two or three articles go over and vote for it on others, the result will be the same as if they voted that way on all.

The opinion seems to be general that President Johnson will be acquitted. The names of the following Republicans are freely given as voters against the articles of impeachment to-morrow Grimes, Henderson, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Fowler, Ross, Anthony, Fessenden and Frelinghuysen.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

THE Senate galleries were crowded yesterday long before the hour for opening Court. Policemen were stationed in the various aisles to preserve order. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray. Mr. Edmunds called for the consideration of the order previously offered by him, proposing a re-consideration of the vote which directed the final vote on the impeachment charges to be taken at noon. Mr. Chandler made a statement that his colleague, Mr. Howard, was very ill, that he had had a fever and was delirious all night, and that his physicians forbade his attending the Senate until he was better. He therefore asked that the Court adjourn to Saturday at noon. Several modifications were offered and rejected, and Mr. Sumner's motion was finally agreed to, and the Court thereupon adjourned.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate as an Impeachment Court, the President *pro tempore* resumed the Chair. Mr. Drake moved to adjourn immediately. Messrs. Anthony, Sherman, Hendricks and others were anxious to transact some legislative business. After considerable debate, and the exhibition of considerable excitement on the part of some of the Senators relative to the action taken on the impeachment question, the bill providing for the renewal of the charter of the city of Washington was taken up. The House amendment allowing persons to vote after a residence of fifteen days in the Ward, was rejected. The other amendment were agreed to and the bill passed. The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The Senate adjourned yesterday until Saturday, and no business of importance was transacted in either House.

There were no new developments on the impeachment question. The Radicals are picking up confidence, and if they cannot secure the votes of doubtful Senators they will endeavor to prevent them from voting at all.

POLITICAL.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C. voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats, "	80
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 10
Butter	40
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	9
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	16
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$39
No. 2 "	$36
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$8.50@8.75
Northwestern extra	9.00@9.50
Northwestern family	10.00@11.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.75@9.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.50@12.75
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@15.00
Rye flour	@9.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$2.80@3.00
Southern " "	$2.60@2.75
California " "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus.	$2.17@2.18
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.17@1.25
White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—⅌ bus	78@80
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$20.22
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15@16c
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	12½@13c
Lard, ⅌ lb	12@13¼c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$5.50@6.00
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$2.50
Flaxseed "	$2.80@2.85
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	11@11½c
Cows, ⅌ head	$45@$55
SHEEP—⅌ lb	6½@8c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$14@14.75

Marriages.

MENDENHALL—DAVIS—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Thos. S. Childs, Mr. Theodore Mendenhall of Franklin Township, to Miss Amanda Davis of Bloomsburg.

M'EWEN—REESE—In Bloomsburg by Rev. D. A. Beckley, Mr. W. F. M'Ewen to Miss Sallie Reese, both of Greenwood.

KITCHEN—MORE—In Bloomsburg, on the 25th of April, 1868, by John M. Clemenlin, Esq., Mr. Eli Kitchen to Mrs. Catharine More, all of this place.

LAKE—LUTZ—In Bloomsburg, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Lake to Mrs. Chathanine Lutz, both of Espy, Pa.

Deaths.

PURSEL—In Valley Township, Montour County on Saturday, May 9th, Daniel Pursel Sr., aged 66 years 9 months and 20 days.

After a life of nearly three score years and ten, and surrounded by his family to whose happiness he had for so long a time contributed, his spirit passed gently and peacefully away to Him who gave it. His illness was long and tedious, but his death was painless. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEVI LEIB FOR THE USE OF DANIEL MOERIS vs. GEORGE LEIB. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Fi Fa No. 57 May T—1868:

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed an auditor by the said Court, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Defendant, and ordered to be paid into Court; will attend at the Register's office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June 6th, 1868, for the purpose of making said distribution. All persons are hereby required to make their claims to said fund before the auditor at the time specified, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

May 15, '68-4t. ("GAZETTE" please copy.)

ROOFING.

ROOFING in rolls, ready to be nailed down.
ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.
ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workman.
ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.
ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.

Send for a sample and circular. READY ROOFING CO., 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

May 15, '68-3m.

GALES COPPER STRIP FEED GUTTER

For hand or horse-power, acknowledged the fastest, easiest, and in every way best in use. For sale by J. R. DECATUR & CO., Dealers in Agricultural Implements, etc., Send for Illustrated Circular. May 15, '68-3m.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF SEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA CO.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled an Act to reduce the State debt &c., passed the 30th day of April, 1844, the Treasurer of the County of Columbia hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, Road, School, Poor and State Taxes etc, due on the following real estate situate in the County of Columbia, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of each as will pay the charges and costs chargable thereon will be sold at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the 8th of June, 1868, and to be continued by adjournment from day to day for arrearages of taxes due said county and the costs accrued on each respectively:

Year.	Acres.	Owners.	Tenants.	Dol.	Cts.
1864	270	Col. Coal & Iron Co.	Beaver	$112	00
1864	12	Moses Moyer	"	10	48
1864-5-6	420	Miller & Mann	"	23	12
1864	37	John Johnson	"	9	76
1864-5	29	John V Creswell	"	35	30
1865	160	Anthony Davis	"	9	00
1864-6	300	T. M. Hubbard	"	32	02
1864-5-6	400	Mann & Miller	"	25	22
1866	50	Mann, Baldy & Cristwell	"	2	31
1866	500	Miller, Fisher & Longenberger	"	39	40
1866	12	H. W. M'Reynolds	"	1	00
1866	12	John Koons	Benton	17	61
1866	48	Tracy White	"	2	28
1866	1	Hannah Tyke	"		44
1864	75	Hiram Seigfried	"	6	27
1866	50	Peter Shultz	"	2	71
1866		1it Nancy Prentis	Bloom		40
1866		1it Augustus Schnell	Berwick Bor.	1	69
1865		1it Jacob Mahany	Conyngham	11	00
1865-6		1it Wm Ashman	"	7	20
1865		1it Owen Cain	"	7	58
1865-6		1it James Collier	"	1	93
1865		2it Ellen Durkin	"	9	12
1865		90 Kline, Lindenmith & Co.	"	8	28
1865		1it John D. Morgan	"	4	60
1865		1it Michael Nevin	"	2	30
1865		1it Anthony O'Donnell	"	7	33
1865-6		136 Paxton, Kline & Sharpless'	"	131	82
1865		2it John Shaw	"	1	60
1865		1it Charles Gallogher	"	3	46
1866		2it Simon Ashton	"	10	40
1866		1it Demerick Crane	"	3	63
1866		1it John Hopkins	"	1	50
1866		1it Peter Hower	"	6	85
1866		1it Wm Chapman	"	1	00
1866		90 Jacob Snyder	Franklin	11	61
1865		55 H. Haycock	Fishing Creek	5	41
1865		60 H. Karnes	"	5	06
1865		50 Jacob Yaple	"	5	06
1865		1it John Hendershott	G. Wood	1	80
1865		1it Griffith Phillips	"	1	80
1865		8 Jackson A. Watts	"		61
1866		1it Mary Allen	"	1	40
1866		1it Wm Edgar	"	1	40
1864-5		1it Edward Lewis	Hemlock	3	50
1864		1it Edward Prosser	"		66
1864		1it Geo Weaver	"	4	20
1864		400 Hess & Golder	Jackson	9	95
1864		31 John K. Keeler	"	1	86
1864-5-6		48 Henry Steinberger	"	8	65
1864-5		77 David Bidlime	"	9	86
1866		117 James Bowman	"	10	01
1866		15

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 15, '68.

SEVERAL inches of snow fell on the North Mountain last week.

THE RT. REV. DR. HAWKS, Bishop of Missouri, died April 20th 1868, at the age of 56 years. His health has long been very infirm.

THE mails from New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Erie, reach our place much earlier than formerly, much to the gratification of our citizens.

THE *Age*, usually accurate in such matters, in copying our editorial last week, credited it to the *Bloomfield Columbian*. No such paper is published there.

MR. JOHN H. SCHOENBERGER, of Pittsburg, has subscribed *one hundred thousand dollars* toward re-building Trinity Church, in that city. What a splendid example!

WE would call attention to another change made in the Time Table of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. Co. The train going South which formerly arrived here at 9.10 a. m. is now due at 8.36 a. m.

THE grass crop of Pennsylvania, it is expected, will be the heaviest cut for ten years. The wet weather of last Fall, the snows during the Winter, and the continued rains of April, all combined to create a heavy growth.

COLUMBIA COUNTY has now in the Eastern Penitentiary, Thomas Stodd, Isaac Bird and Abrahana Pealer; and the bill received a few days ago by the County Commissioners, to be paid on their account is $271.40.

A LARGE eagle, supposed to be of the bald or white headed species, was shot at Irondale, on Friday last, by Joseph Witts. It measured seven feet three inches from tip to tip. A bird of this size is a rarity and is worthy the attention of ornithologists.

GET THE BEST.—Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the above invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to. E. B. BIDLEMAN.

THE Act for the establishment of a Law Library at this place having been signed by the Governor, the Court last week appointed J. B. Robison, Robert F. Clark, and J. G. Freeze, a committee to select books, and to carry out the provisions of the act.

IT is telegraphed from Washington that A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, who inaugurated the movement for Grant's nomination for President, is now counselling him in view of late events, to decline becoming a candidate, or if nominated to refuse the nomination.

THE revision of the delegate system has received the attention of both parties in different parts of the State, and was discussed in our County Convention last fall. That some reform is needed is certain, but the plan to be adopted is not so clear. We present in another column the rules adopted in Schuylkill County, which possess many good points.

IF our readers desire to know where to get really cheap and good goods, we can tell them it is at the store of C. C. Marr, south-west corner of Main and Market Streets. He has just returned from Philadelphia with a select and beautiful assortment of the latest Spring styles. Call at once, for Marr's goods go off fast. 'Cause why, they are good and cheap.

SPRING has come at last. Chamberlin has been waiting for her approach for some time. He has all the articles to complete a gentleman's outfit for the season. The newest, neatest and prettiest goods which the city markets afford are made up into walking or dress suits with care and with promptness. There is no danger of a misfit in his establishment.

WE have just prepared, and have for sale, a neat form of Marriage Certificates. Ministers and Justices of the Peace should send in their orders at once. Constables and justices should also at once procure of us a copy of the new fee bill which the law requires to be hung up in their offices. Summons, executions, subpœnas, and all other blanks on hand constantly.

ON Monday last our sanctum was graced by the presence of our old friend and fellow citizen, George Achenbach, now residing in Clinton County. His Democracy is as vigorous and pure as ever, and he represents the faithful in his section as being extremely hopeful for the future. Mr. Achenbach is a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Good taste has undoubtedly been displayed in the selection of Mr. David Lowenberg's stock of goods this Spring. He has surpassed himself, and now offers to his friends and the public generally, a collection of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, etc., which has never been equalled in this market. We earnestly advise our readers to visit Mr. Lowenberg, before deciding on purchasing elsewhere.

IT is rumored here that P. John, in anticipation of Johnson's removal on Tuesday, left for Washington on Monday night to join the innumerable throng of carpet-baggers and office seekers there, and to ask Wade for the assessorship of this District in consideration of his supporting him for Vice President. The postponement of the question until Saturday will send him home a wiser man we hope.

ROAD VIEWS.—The viewers appointed on a petition to widen the alley running by Sharpless' Foundry into a street, reported adversely last week, so for the present it must remain an alley. The Court overruled the exceptions to opening Fourth Street on to its connection with the road leading to Espy, and in a short time we may expect to see it opened. In the short road laid out in Centre Township where the damages were assessed at about $1,000, the Court after considering the testimony, refused to confirm the view, unless the petitioners would pay the damages assessed.

Court Proceedings.

CONTINUED.

William Hancock vs George Leib—Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn—same day verdict for Plaintiff for $242 85 and cost.

Com. vs George Henner—Indictment Larceny a true bill. Deft. pleads not guilty. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Verdict not guilty as to first count, but guilty in second count. Sentenced to the House Refuge.

Mary Hartman Estate. Return of Inquest confirmed absolutely. Rule granted on the heirs to appear at next term and accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Joseph Hayhurst Estate. On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway Esq. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Achenbach Administrator to the parties entitled to receive the same.

William Fritz Estate. On motion of Mr. Clark E.H. Little Esqs. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Achenbach and Jacob R. Fritz Esq. to creditors of said deceased.

Samuel Blank's Estate. Return of Inquest confirmed, and on motion of Mr. Jackson rule granted on the heirs of said deceased to appear at next term and accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Charles Stewart's Est. On motion of C. G. Barkley, W. Wirt Esq. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Wesley Fleming as surety of Lemuel Potter, Administrator of said decd. to the heirs and legal representatives.

Jacob Wenner's Est. On motion of Mr. Wirt, C. G. Barkley appointed Auditors to make distribution.

Harriet Yount's Est. On motion of Mr. Ikeler G.S.Coleman Esq. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator among the parties in interest.

Peter Hartzell's Est. Return of Inquest confirmed. And on motion of Mr. Clark rule granted on the heirs and parties in interest to appear at next term and accept or refuse the real estate, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Jacob Shoemaker vs Michael Coon. On motion E. R. Ikler the appointment of Samuel Knorr as Auditor continued.

George Roup's Est. Return of Inquest confirmed, and on motion of C. R. Brockway rule granted on the parties in interest to appear at next term and accept or refuse the real estate or show cause why the same should not be sold; personal notice to be served on the parties resident in Columbia and Montour Counties, and to those out of said Counties by publication etc.

George Longenberger's Est. On motion of Mr. Clark the appointment of C. B. Brockway Esq. as Auditor continued.

Com. vs Maria Reifelderfer. Indictment assault and battery; a true bill. Settled by parties.

J. S. M'Ninch vs Hoffman. On motion of J. G. Freeze Esq. Court grant leave to issue a vendition exponas.

George Pfeil's Est. On motion of Mr. Brockway H. H. Grotz Esq. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Everett, Administrator, among the creditors.

Thomas J. Vanderslice vs Robert Howell. On Motion of Mr. Ikeler an affidavit filed Judgment opened.

Peter Weaver's Est. Return of Inquest confirmed, and on motion of Mr. Knorr, rule granted on the parties in interest to appear next term and accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold, personal notice to be served on the parties residing in Columbia and Northumberland Counties, and to those out of said Counties by publication etc.,

Daniel Levan's Est. On motion of Mr. Clark C. G. Barkley Esq. appointed Auditor on exceptions to the account of John Levan one of the Administrators of said dec'd.

Daniel Levan's Est. On motion of Mr. Clark C. G. Barkley Esq. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Wm. Goodman one of the Administrators of said dec'd to the parties in interest.

Geo. Lazarus vs John Lazarus. On motion of Mr. Brockway judgment for want of a plea.

Abraham Miller vs John Fensternaker with notice to terre tenants. On motion of Mr. Little, judgment for want of an appearance.

Wm. Herrin vs Levi Beedbenner with notice to terre tenants. On motion of Mr. Little, judgment for want of an affidavit of defence.

A. C. T. Bagerman vs Sam'l Swoppenheiser. On motion of Mr. Harley, judgment for want of an appearance.

Geo. F. Roedel vs Manassa Michael. On motion of Mr. Harley, judgment for want of an appearance.

Theodore Weil et al vs Manassa Michael. Same as above.

Lewis & Abraham Goldsmith vs Wm Snyder. Same as above.

Joseph Carl vs Mahlon Hamlin and Solomon Helwig. On motion of Mr. Coleman, judgment for want of an appearance.

John Heavener vs Adm'r of Adam Dieterich. On motion of Mr. Jackson, judgment for want of an appearance.

Wm Peifer vs Patrick Fogarty. On motion of H. S. Marr, judgment for want of an appearance.

Thos Morgan vs Henry Jones. With notice to Centralia Saving Fund Garnishee. On motion of H. S. Marr, judgment against garnishees.

Levi Leib for the use of Daniel Morris vs Geo Leib. On motion of H. S. Marr, rule granted on the Sheriff to return his writ in the above case, and that the money in the writ in this case be paid into Court.

Wm Peifer vs Thomas and Michael Murphy. On motion of H. S. Marr, judgment for want of an appearance.

Abraham Rice vs Geo Leib. On motion of Mr. Abbott, judgment for want of an affidavit of defence.

W. A. Miller vs. Aaron Person. On motion of Mr. Abbott, judgment for want of a plea.

E. R. Ikeler vs Josiah P. Shuman & Solomon Shuman. On motion of Mr. Barkley, judgment for want of an appearance vs Solomon Shuman.

E. R. Ikeler vs Solomon Shuman. On motion of Mr. Barkley, judgment against Solomon Shuman for want of an appearance.

Wm Roup vs Wm M. Hoagland. On motion of Mr. Clark, judgment for want of a plea.

Wm Milnes, indorser of Thos W. Edgar vs E. B. Pursel and Wm. Longenberger. On motion of Mr. Clark, judgment for want of an affidavit of defence

Samuel Hughes, Indorsee of Wesley Ruckle vs John McKamey. On motion of Mr. Clark, judgment for want of an appearance.

J. S. Shuman et al vs Andrew Clark. Summons in partition. On motion of Mr. Clark, judgment quod partitio fiat inter partes &c.

John Parks vs Wesley Ruckle. On motion of Mr. Freeze, judgment for want of a plea.

Joseph Shearman vs Geo. Leib. Same as above.

Daniel P. Kezer vs Betsey Robbins et al. Same as above.

Peter Ent's use vs David Hall. On motion of Mr. Freeze, judgment for want of an appearance.

Philip Miller vs Henry Shaffer. On motion of Mr. Freeze, judgment for want of an appearance.

Heman Fahringer vs Centralia Borough. On motion of Mr. Freeze, judgment for want of a plea.

Peter H. Freeze vs Goddard McGuire & Co. On motion of Mr. Freeze, judgment vs N. W. Barton, Garnishee for want of an appearance.

Jacob Hartzell's estate. Return of Inquest confirmed and on motion of C. W. Miller Esq. rule granted on the parties in interest to appear at next term and accept or refuse the real estate or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Deed to David Yeager for 105¼ acres of land in Locust township sold as the property of John Lazarus.

Sheriff's Deed to Franklin L. Sherman for all the right title and interest of George Leib in 199 acres of land in Beaver township.

Sheriff's Deed to Walter Scott for a lot of ground in Catawissa.

Levi Leib for use of Daniel Morris vs George Leib. On motion of M. M. J. Wells J. G. Freeze Esqr. appointed Auditor to distribute the money paid into Court.

Henry Lewis vs R. & A. Cranley. On motion of S. H. Yocum Court grat judgment for want of an appearance, Prothonotary to assess the damages.

In the matter of the report of Auditor in the Guardian account of R. B. Menagh Guardian of Milton Bodine. On motion of Mr. Hurley Guardian ordered to pay the costs of Auditor.

J. Miller Raub vs. Edwin James et al. On motion of H. S. Marr, Judgment for want of an appearance.

Kersey S. Cleaver vs Elwin James et al. On motion of H. S. Marr, Judgment for want of an appearance.

Alexander Moore vs John Snyder. On motion of H. S. Marr Judgment for want of an appearance.

Wm. M. Hoagland for the use of his wife vs Edwin James. On motion of H. S. Marr Judgment for want of an appearance.

Alexander Moore et al vs Wm. Snyder. On motion of H. S. Marr Judgment for want of an appearance.

TRIAL LIST CAUSES CONTINUED AND SETTLED.

John J. Shank vs John Cain.

J. R. Blakiston vs Lehigh & Mahanoy Rail Road Co. cont'd.

Samuel Waters vs George Willets continued.

Samuel Waters vs George Willets continued.

Sarah A. Stine vs Jacob Stine Jr. continued.

Fason & Yarnlly use vs Simon C. Shive cont'd.

Edward M'Call vs John Sweeney cont'd.

F. H. Person vs John Cain cont'd.

Isaac Yetter vs Henry Moyer, settled by parties.

Daniel F. Seybert vs Jacob Hassler et al settled by parties.

Lavina Davenport vs Wm. M. Klinetop cont'd.

Daniel Yetter vs Isaac Yetter et al Pl'ff takes non suit.

John C. Leiby vs Gideon Arndt cont'd

John Coleman vs Michael Cronin et ux cont'd

Lot Parker vs Silas L. Edgar. Judgment by consent.

John Reese vs Joseph F. Long. Judgment by consent.

Wm Runyson vs Butler Edgar. Settled.

Wm Clark vs Robert C. Clark. Pl'ff takes non suit.

D. W. Montgomery Exr. vs A. O. Megargell. Judg't. by consent.

David Helwig vs David S. Helwig. Judg't. of non pros by consent.

John Cooper vs Daniel Hower et al. Cont'd.

John Gilroy vs Wm E. Sterner. Con.

Silas D. Edgar vs Abraham Hagenbuch et al. Pl'ff. takes non pros Judgment against pl'ff. for costs.

Reuben H. Reeser et al vs James Thomas. Continued.

Isaac Fegely vs Jas. W. Sankey. Con.

ARGUMENT LIST.

In the matter of the report of a road in Catawissa. Exceptions filed Feb. 4, '68. Continued.

Stacy John vs. Geo. Longenberger's Ex'rs. Case in debt. Demurrer filed. Amendment &c. Demurrer withdrawn May 6, '68.

Exceptions to the report of a road in Centre township near White' Mill; May 6, '68. The Court refuse to confirm the report unless the damages shall be paid by the petitioners.

Exceptions to the report of a review of a road in Orange township near John Steiner's. Continued.

The township of Conyngham vs Peter L. Kline, John L. Kline and Wm. Goodman. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of an affidavit of defence. May 6, '68 Rule discharged.

Overseers of the Poor of Bloom twp. vs the O. S. of the Poor of Hemlock twp. Appeal from the order of removal. Continued.

Wm Davis vs Margaret Brabaney. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into defence. Argued.

Philip Ort vs James Ecke. Rule to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off. May 6, '68, Rule made absolute.

John Bogart vs Cyrus Fox. Certiorari. Diminition of record suggested.

P. A. Seel vs Norman Hendershott. Certiorari. No notice to pl'ff.

Joseph Leiby use of wife vs Hiram Hower. Rule to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off. Con'td.

Exceptions to the report of a review of a road in Bloom twp. extension of Fourth Street; argued and report confirmed May 7, '68.

A. Dennis vs John Christman. Certiorari. Notice to be given C. C.

Exceptions to the report of a view of a road in Beaver twp. Review granted.

Exceptions to the report of a view of a road in Greenwood twp. near A. P. Heller's. Argued and report set aside May 7, '68.

Frederick Miller vs David Yeager. Appeal, exceptions filed May 6, '68. Rule to show cause granted.

Exceptions to the report of a view of a road in Greenwood township near Theodore Lemon's.

FORNEY HAS RESIGNED!—Whether he feared further investigation into the matter of the missing $40,000 of public money which passed through his hands, or whether forced to do so by the indignation of Senators whom he has been hounding through his "two papers, both daily,"—we know not. Certain it is that he has compelled to loose his grasp on the public teat which he has sucked so long and vigorously. The next good thing would be to hear of Stanton's resignation.

THE trial of John H. Surrat has again been postponed for another term. His counsel are endeavoring to secure his release on bail. The Radicals are too busy with Andrew Johnson to think of trying minor criminals like Surrat and Jefferson Davis.

THE way "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the *protoxide of iron*, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. H. Strohmer agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, which all people pronounce the same price and with the same articles as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with the trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Stoom Brewery, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second floor below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,
No. 57 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER DALLMAN, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Dallman, late of west township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to John K. Grotz of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
JOHN K. GROTZ,
April 10, '68. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD B. HESS, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Richard B. Hess, late of Centre township Columbia County, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said County, to Daniel Hess, Administrator, who resides in Mifflin township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to make payment.
DANIEL A. HESS,
April 24, '68.* Administrator, of decased late.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER S. BEARD, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Peter S. Beard, late of Conyngham twp., Columbia co., deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Rachel Beard and William Goodman, of Conyngham township. All persons having claims against said decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
RACHEL BEARD, } Administrators
WM. GOODMAN, }
April 17 '68.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL BRUGLER DECD'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Brugler, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Jane Brugler and Peter Brugler, of said Township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same either on note or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.
JANE BRUGLER,
PETER BRUGLER,
May 1, '68-6* Executors.

NOTICE.
The Township Auditors will be well to examine the Stray Law passed May 20th 1867. P. L. Page 1067, so that their duties as Stray appraisers and to the provisions of an Act approved March 20th 1868, P. L. Page 58, as the undersigned will be absent from the State for sixty days after the publication hereof.
JOHN F. PAWLEY,
MOSE COLE,
DAVID YEAGER,
Attest: Wm. Kreisbaum, Clerk. May 8, '68.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.
Estate of Clement G. Ricketts, late of Orange Township, deceased. To the heirs and legal representatives of Clement G. Ricketts, late of Orange Township, Columbia county, deceased, to wit: To Mary Ricketts, widow of decedent who resides in Orange twp.; Joseph Ricketts and Elijah Ricketts of same place; John Ricketts of Pickerington, Fairfield county, Ohio; Nancy Ann Ricketts, intermarried with Elijah Ricketts, late of Middle Fork, Indiana; the heirs of Elizabeth Ricketts, whose residences are unknown; the heirs of Sarah Court, whose residences are unknown, except Elijah Ricketts, of same place; the heirs of Edgar

Farmer's Department.

Cost of Fences.

THE cost of fencing farms is large. It must increase at a frightful rate as the country becomes older, enlarges its cultivations and diminishes its timber. I remember that the late Prof. J. J. Mapes, many years ago, collected extensive data, compared them with each other, and drew the conclusion that the farm fences then in use must have cost at least $600,000,000. A writer has since estimated the cost of fences in New York State alone, at $144,000,000. This is a much higher estimate than that of Prof. Mapes. Since the time Prof. Mapes' estimate was made the enclosed farm land has more than doubled in the United States. Fencing has become expensive. If, then, his estimate, $600,000,000, was low, as I believe it was, the cost of our present fences cannot be less than, $1,500,000,000. The interest on this at six per cent. amounts to $90,000,000 per annum. But this is not all the expense of keeping farm lands enclosed. Repairs become necessary; labor and new material are required for keeping the fences good. Four per cent., at least, on the original cost will be required for this, making, with interest, 10 per cent., or $150,000,000 again, as interest, and making necessary repairs—for what? Almost wholly for making the farmers' crops safe while growing and being harvested.

If every man in the city, village and country, who keeps animals, large or small, from the largest down to the hens and chickens, were made responsible for the doings of his own, three-fourths of this expenditure might be saved; the vast amount of labor it requires might be turned to better account; and yet no farmer, or cluster of farmers, living in juxtaposition to each other, need be debarred from self-protection, by as many, and as high fences as may be desired. In those rapidly settling and highly prosperous districts of New Jersey, at Kirksburg, Manchester, and other points, extending most of the way from New York to Philadelphia, by the eastern route, from which region population was long shut out by causes too numerous to be explained here, and where, till quite recently, no railroad facilities through now enjoyed in the highest degree, and where settlers are consequently rushing in, they have no fences except such as every one choses to erect; as, instance, around the homestead, with its neat little garden and a few choice trees; but leave their farms and market gardens unfenced. As the land is, for the most part, not heavily timbered, and is easily cleared, their non-fencing arrangement enables them to put in crops almost as soon as the family is ensconsed in the cottage (not log house,) and to draw on New York and Philadelphia (both within two or three hours of them by rail) for their farm and garden products in six, nine, or, at most, twelve months from their arrival. Fencing in their whole premises, instead of only the house and its surroundings, would have cost money which they then wanted for other purposes; required labor which they could then best bestow on the soil for a speedy cash return, and caused, at least a year's delay in reaching the degree of home comfort and prosperity they have now obtained.

The non-fencing regulation has proved eminently satisfactory in those settlements, and I believe it would in other regions, both old and new, if fairly tried, and that an immense saving in labor and in timber, of which the older portions of our country are being too much denuded, would be the result. I doubt whether the old common law of England, tinkered a little, but not much improved, by American legislation, is just the thing for this and coming ages. It seems to be very much as if farmers ought to be exempted from fencing against other men's beasts and fowls provided they keep their own out of mischief, or be made to pay damages if they do not. I believe that a plain, brief law defining the obligations of men in society, with regard to brutes that are held by them as property, how the amount of damages by one's brutes to another's property are to be ascertained, in case of disagreement between the parties, and how to be collected, if not paid voluntarily, is about all the law needed on this subject. Under such a law, judiciously drawn, I believe that crops would be very safe, if well fenced, and about as safe if not fenced at all, and that a great saving to the agricultural interest would follow.—*Correspondent of Rural American.*

Mules.

GENTLEMEN:—It has long been to me a matter of surprise that the superiority of mules for farm purposes has not been more generally appreciated by farmers. In regard to the amount of work of which they are capable, it may be safely affirmed that compared with the horse it is as three to one in the mule's favor. But this is not all that is to be said to the advantage of these patient animals. They are not only capable of doing more and severer work but they are longer lived, and require fully one-third less food than the horse. A mule is at its prime when ordinarily, a horse is worn out and worthless, and it will thrive upon food of a quality and in quantity upon which a horse would scarcely subsist in idleness. These are important facts, and it is to be regretted that they are not more generally understood.

To have good and profitable mules the finest brood mares and best imported jacks only should be used. Where this is properly attended to, the progeny is almost certain to be of high character for mettle, strength, and endurance. I offer these suggestions merely for the purpose of directing attention to a subject which, I think, has been much neglected.

Valley Farms. J. T. B.

Horses.

THE way to cure balky horses is to take them from the carriage and whirl them rapidly round until they are giddy. It requires two men to accomplish this, one at the horse's head, and the other at his tail. Don't let him step out. Hold him to the smallest possible circle. One or two doses will generally cure; three doses is final with the worst horse that ever refused to stir. I have seen a very balky horse started off lively as a lark, by merely hearing the remedy talked of. Try it.

THE Persians have a saying that ten measures of talk were sent down upon earth, and woman took nine.

For the Young Folks.

Cherry the Frog-Bride.

THERE was once a king who had three sons. Not far from his kingdom lived an old woman, who had an only daughter called Cherry. The king sent his sons out to see the world, that they might learn the ways of other lands, and get wisdom and skill in ruling the kingdom, which they were one day to have for their own. But the old woman lived at peace at home with her daughter, who was called Cherry, because she liked churries better than any other kind of food, and would eat scarcely anything else.

Now her poor old mother had no garden, and no money to buy cherries every day for her daughter. And at last she was tempted by the sight of some in a neighbouring garden to go in and beg a few of the gardener. But, as ill luck would have it, the mistress of the garden was as fond of the fruit as Cherry was, and she soon found out that all the best were gone, and was not a little angry at their loss. Now she was a fairy too, though Cherry's mother did not know it, and could tell in a moment who she had to thank for the loss of her dessert. So she vowed to be even with Cherry one of these days.

The princes, while wandering on, came one day to the town where Cherry and her mother lived; and as they passed along the street, saw the fair maiden standing at the window, combing her long and beautiful locks of hair. Then each of the three fell deeply in love with her, and began to say how much he longed to have her for his wife! Scarcely had the wish been spoken, than each broke our into a rage with the others, for wanting to have poor Cherry, who could only be wife to one of them. At last all drew their swords, and a dreadful battle began. The fight lasted long, and their rage grew hotter and hotter, when at length the old fairy, to whom the garden belonged, hearing the uproar, came to her gate to know what was the matter. Finding that it was all about her fair neighbor, her old spite for the loss of the cherries broke forth at once, worse than ever. "Now then," said she, "I will have my revenge;" and in her rage she wished Cherry turned into an ugly frog, and sitting in the water, under the bridge at the world's end. No sooner said than done; and poor Cherry became a frog, and vanished out of their sight. The princes now had nothing to fight for; so, sheathing their swords again, they shook hands as brothers, and went on towards their father's home.

The old king meanwhile found that he grew weak, and ill fitted for the business of reigning; so he thought of giving up his kingdom: but to whom should it be? This was a point that his fatherly heart could not settle; for he loved all his sons alike. "My dear children," said he, "I grow old and weak, and should like to give up my kingdom; but I cannot make up my mind which of you to choose for my heir, for I love you all three; and besides, I should wish to give my people the cleverest and best of you for their king. However, I will give you three trials, and the one who wins the prize shall have the kingdom. The first is to seek me out one hundred ells of cloth, so fine that I can draw it through my golden ring." The sons said they would do their best, and set out on the search.

The two elder brothers took with them many followers, and coaches and horses of all sorts, to bring home all the beautiful cloths which they should find; but the youngest went alone by himself. They soon came to where the roads branched off into several ways; two ran through smiling meadows, with smooth paths and shady groves, but the third looked dreary and dirty, and went over barren wastes. The two eldest chose the pleasant ways; but the youngest took his leave, and whistled along over the dreary road. Whenever fine linen was to be seen, the two elder brothers bought it, and bought so much that their coaches and horses bent under their burthen.

The youngest, on the other hand, journeyed on many a weary day, and could find no place where he could buy even one piece of cloth, that was all fine and good. His heart sank beneath him, and every mile he grew more and more heavy and sorrowful.

At last he came to the bridge at the world's end; and there he sat himself down to rest and sigh over his bad luck, when an ugly-looking frog popped its head out of the water, and asked, with a voice that had not at all a harsh sound to his ears, what was the matter. The prince said in a pet, "Silly frog! thou canst not help me." "Who told you so?" said the frog; "tell me what ails you." The prince still sat down moping and sighing, but after awhile he began to tell the whole story, and why his father had sent him out. "I will help you," said the frog; so it jumped into the stream again, and soon came back, dragging a small piece of linen not bigger than one's hand, and by no means the cleanest in the world in its look. However, there it was, and the frog told the prince to take it away with him. He had no great liking for such a dirty rag; but still there was something in the frog's speech that pleased him much, and he thought to himself, "It can do no harm, it is better than nothing;" so he picked it up, put it in his pocket, and thanked the frog, who dived down again, panting and quite tired, as it seemed, with its work. The further he went the heavier he found the pocket grow, and so he turned himself homewards, trusting greatly in his good luck.

He reached home nearly about the same time that his brothers came up, with their horses and coaches all heavily laden. Then the old king was very glad to see his children again, and pulled the ring off his finger to try who had done the best, but in all the stock that the two eldest had brought there was not one piece, a tenth part of which would go through the ring. At this they were greatly abashed; for they had made a laughing-stock of their brother, who came home, as they thought, empty-handed. But how great was their anger when they saw him pull from his pocket a piece, that for softness, beauty, and whiteness, was a thousand times better than anything that was ever before seen! It was so fine that it passed with ease through the ring; indeed, two such pieces would readily have gone in together.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WOMAN requires no eulogy. She speaks for herself.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure Juices, (or as they are medicinally term[illegible] ed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is its functions do very apt to become deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURES, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is strengthened, food relished, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good remedy for diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1868.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in cases of debility or indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.

Pastor of the Tenth Reformed Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to permit my name to be used in certificates of different kinds of medicines, recommending the same, but have refused to do so, as a principle; but, believing I have in your Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable tonic, I feel it my duty to depart from my usual course, and cheerfully add my testimony in favor of the same. I have used it in my own family, and I find it to be a good appetizer, and a valuable tonic, and have recommended it to others, and shall continue to do so. You are at liberty to use this certificate as you please.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the Signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00

" " " half dozen.....$ 5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles.....$ 1 50

" " per bottle, or a half dozen for.....$ 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest patterns,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Corsets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Coloradoes, Kentucky Jeans,
&c., &c. &c.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all of greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE

COMPANY,

(CHARTERED MARCH 1865)

Manufacturers of

GRAND AND SQUARE

AGRAFFE PIANO-FORTES,

No. 396 and 398 Second Avenue,

(CORNER OF 20th STREET,)

NEW YORK

Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List. April 24, 68-6m.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Charming for Lightness.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Superior for Elasticity.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are unequalled for Durability.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
In a word, are the best in the world, and more widely known than any other.
At wholesale by
THOMSON, LANGDON & Co.,
April 24, 68-3m. 261 Broadway New York.

M. ARTMAN. C. B. DILLINGER. E. R. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Scatter & Co.*)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. D. KLINE.

Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS

BONNETS &c. &c.,

ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Rooms in the Ramey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.

May 1, '67.

THE GREAT PRIZE!

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

"THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO."

Awarded over Eight other Competitors,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

THE ONLY CROSS OF THE ORDER OF H ION and

GOLD MEDAL

given to America for Sewing Machines, per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" Official Journal of the Empire. Napoleon.

Tuesday, 25 June, 1867.

Machines, &c.

SIBLEY & STROUP,

Nov. 23 1867-3m Light street.

Agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Western Virginia.

Feb. 1, 68-3m.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

BEATS THE LOT,

And leads the column 1,000 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,

Any body wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 30,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to give for one year.

Please call at my store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent

April 3, 68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We have examined the citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Jas. Parsell, in Hemlock Township, on Saturday, June 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Chandler's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork proved the superior hay in one draught than the Hooks in three. We are satisfied it will take no more time into the mow to two good loads of hay than four. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

[Signatures illegible]

C. BUTTKEREITH, W. R. KOONS, JOHN DEFREICH, H. DIGLEFELDER, MICHARD. BELEGH, [illegible] F. C. HARMOND, JOHN LOOSE, DANIEL MOSER, [illegible] KUBLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also recommend the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BERGARD ENGLISH,

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Columbia Hotel Property, invites a share of the public patronage.

NEW TABLE AND A THE COURT HOUSE,

on the corner side, in the centre of the town of Bloomsburg; and every attention is bestowed for the same end.

RESTAURANT,

The Proprietor has also opened a Restaurant in the premises, where meals will be served at all hours.

A LARGE STABLE is attached to the establishment, and every attention will be paid to put horses and carriages in good order. The proprietor hopes that everything will be found satisfactory, and that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

BERGARD ENGLISH.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 9, 1867-6m.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

JORDAN & BROOKES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and Dealers in

SALTPETER AND BRIMSTONE,

No. 20 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, DOBB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 323 Market, and 322 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kautz,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 254 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. SING. J. R. SEYBERT

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 503 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED—The cheapest HOOP SKIRTS in the country at

Mar. 13, '68-1f. L. T. SHARPLESS'

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stobbert, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

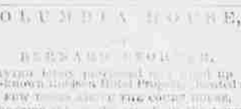
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose offering at very low figure for cash or produce.

Call and see.

April 12, '67. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING



Northwest corner of Second and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Second and Arch Streets,
Northwest corner of Third and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Second and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA PA.

In large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SCHELL, BUHLER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

FISH, SALT, OILS, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 South Delaware Avenue, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents in Philadelphia for Wilcox's Cod Oil, in bottles, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SODA ASH, &c., &c.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 16, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 223 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 55 North Third street,

Philadelphia.

LATELY OPENED.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a shop on Iron Street, between Main and Third, where he will follow the cabinet making business in all its branches. Orders for

METALLIC OR OTHER COFFINS

filled with promptness and despatch. Repairs cheaply made to all kinds of furniture, including the repainting of cane-bottomed chairs. Patterns for castings made neatly and expeditiously, and orders are solicited either in person or by mail. Picture frames made to order at short notice.

ROBERT ROAN.

April 13, '68-1f.

An extensive Assortment of men's and boy's LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, Paper Collars and Cuffs, and LADIES LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS selling cheap by

L. T. SHARPLESS.

Mar. 13, 68-1f.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every description. Nails, axle pullers, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, hose knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned buckles, silver plated; bits of every kind; HAMES, best; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds,

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for sale cheap. I have [illegible] all kinds, sawed, hand, pannel, rip, and cut[illegible] square-sawed, iron, and steel; tenoning machines, cutsides, rasps, rasps, bevels, mallets, brads, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
buds, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lamp
ern, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and table
forks, pots, butter knives, nail saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, mill saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattock, picks, axes, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spelling axes, hoes, rakes, bed pins, bed screws, pulleys, sadler trim mings, Emery, tea trays, white enamel, white bone handles, mill cranks, mill boxes, boxes, for mills, cast gearing, cast pinions, iron gearing, cast pinions, mill gearing, mill pinions, cast and wrought iron pinions, cast and wrought iron gearing, cast and wrought iron pinions, cast and wrought iron gearing, cast and wrought iron pinions, cast and wrought iron gearing